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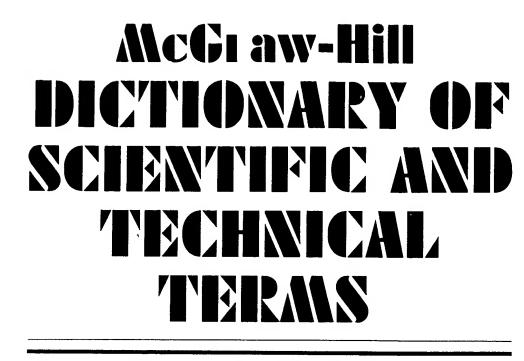
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Signature Heald Hollermu-								
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Fourth Edition



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EXHIBIT A

On th c ver: Pattern produced fr m white light by a computer-generated diffracti n plat c ntaining 529 squar apertures arranged in a 23 \times 23 array. (R. B. H over, Marshall Space Flight C nter)

On the titl pages: Aerial ph t graph of the Sinal Peninsula made by Gemini spac craft. (NASA)

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McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS, Fourth Edition

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iform distribution of flagella on the body

Inflammation of the peritoneum surnd vermiform appendix. { ,per-a'tif·lad-

[CYTOL] In mammalian ova, the space ovum and the zona pellucida at the time ich the polar bodies are given off. { 'per-

FOREM The formation of unsaturated the condensation of aromatic aldehydes presence of acetic anhydride. { 'par-

inflammatory condition occurring at the th resultant fissuring. { par'lesh } volitic glass with abundant spherical or cause it to break into small pearllike tally less than a centimeter across; it is n with a pearly luster and has the com-Also known as pearlite; pearlstone.

the texture of a glassy igneous rock, doids formed from cracks due to con2. Pertaining to or characteristic of

A cloud variety, usually of the spech distinct spaces between its elements blue sky, or higher clouds to be seen.

unit indicating the degree of permeaoir structure; the unit is expressed as ift cp or ft³ day⁻¹ ft⁻² psi⁻¹ ft cp.

ymerizable mixture that cures without ma,fil }

Perennially frozen ground, occurring a remains below 0°C for several years, tually consolidated by ice or not and of the rock and soil particles of which | { 'pər'mə, frost }

[46] Boreholes drilled in subsoil and tained water is permanently frozen.

DL A small, shallow, isolated patch by unfrozen ground. { 'pər·mə,frost

A line on a map representing the drost. { 'pər·mə,fróst ,līn } | The upper limit of permafrost.

table. { 'pərˈməˌfròst ˌtāˈbəl } ade name for any of several highly iron-base alloys containing about 1əˌlòi }

A very-corrosion-resistant anode, s a carbon, aluminum, or lead alloy, d in cathodic protection against corn,od }

glow. { 'pər mə nənt ö'rör ə }
The axis of the greatest moment of out which it can rotate in equilibrium.

[ENG] A readily identifiable, relaable benchmark that is intended to hout change over a long period of idopted datum, and is located where lieved to be negligible. { 'parma-

cker [PETRO ENG] A packer able differentials to allow for its perproducing well. { 'pər·məˈnənt

NOGR] A current which continues ic or seasonal change. { 'pər·mə

OMAG] A signal reflected from an pect to a radar site. { 'pər·mə·nənt

ee fixed emplacement. { 'pər·mə·

permanent error [COMPUT SCI] An error that occurs when a sector mark on disk pack or floppy disk is incorrectly modified by writing data over it, and that can be corrected only by clearing the entire disk and rewriting the track and sector marks. { 'permenent 'erer }

permanent extinction [GEOL] The extinction of a lake by destruction of the lake basin, because of such processes as deposition of sediments, erosion of the basin rim, filling with vegetation, or catastrophic events. { 'permanent ik'stink' bank'.

permanent fault [COMPUT SCI] A hardware malfunction that always occurs when a particular set of conditions exists, and that can be made to occur deliberately, in contrast to a sporadic fault. { 'ppr-mp-nont 'folt }

permanent finish [TEXT] Any one of a number of fabric treatments used to improve glaze, hand, or performance of fabrics; generally effective for the life of the fabric in normal use. { 'per me nent 'fin ish }

permanent gas [THERMO] A gas at a pressure and temperature far from its liquid state. { 'pər-mə-nənt 'gas }

permanent hardness [CHEM] The hardness of water persisting after boiling. { 'parmanent 'hardness }

permanent ice foot [HYD] An ice foot that does not melt completely in summer. { 'permanent 'is ,fut } permanent ink [MATER] Ink that contains up to 1% dissolved

permanent ink [MATER] Ink that contains up to 1% dissolved iron to prevent fading or washing away when dried. {'pormoront 'ink'}

permanent magnet [ELECTROMAG] A piece of hardened steel or other magnetic material that has been strongly magnetized and retains its magnetism indefinitely. Abbreviated PM. { 'parmament 'magnet }

permanent-magnet dynamic loudspeaker See permanent-magnet loudspeaker. { 'pər-mə-nənt |mag-nət dī|nam-ik 'laud,spēk-ər }

permanent-magnet focusing | [ELECTR] | Focusing of the electron beam in a television picture tube by means of the magnetic field produced by one or more permanent magnets mounted around the neck of the tube. { 'permanent | magnet | 'fokasin | }

permanent-magnet loudspeaker [ENG ACOUS] A moving-conductor loudspeaker in which the steady magnetic field is produced by a permanent magnet. Also known as permanent-magnet dynamic loudspeaker. { 'pər-mə-nənt | mag-nət 'laud.spēk-ər }

permanent-magnet moving-coll instrument [ENG] An ammeter or other electrical instrument in which a small coil of wire, supported on jeweled bearings between the poles of a permanent magnet, rotates when current is carried to it through spiral springs which also exert a restoring torque on the coil; the position of the coil is indicated by an attached pointer. { 'pormament | magnet | mūvin | kōil 'instrement }

permanent-magnet moving-iron instrument [ENG] A meter that depends for its operation on a movable iron vane that aligns itself in the resultant magnetic field of a permanent magnet and adjacent current-carrying coil. { 'pərmənənt 'magnət 'müv-in 'irərn 'in-strə-mənt }

permanent-magnet stepper motor [ELEC] A stepper motor in which the rotor is a powerful permanent magnet and each stator coil is energized independently in sequence; the rotor aligns itself with the stator coil that is energized. { 'parmanant 'magnat 'steppar ,mod-ar }

permanent mold [MET] A reusable metal mold for the production of many castings of the same kind. { 'pər mə nənt 'mold }

permanent monument [MIN ENG] A monument of a lasting character for marking a mining claim; it may be a mountain, hill, or ridge. { 'par manant 'man ya mant }

permanent press See durable press. { 'pormonent 'pres }
permanent-press resin [ORG CHEM] A thermosetting resin,
based on chemicals such as formaldehyde and maleic anhydride, which is used to impart crease resistance to textiles and
fibers. Also known as durable-press resin. { 'pormonent
'pres 'rezeon }

permanent pump [MIN ENG] A pump on which the mine depends for the final disposal of its drainage. { 'permanent

permanent set [MECH] Permanent plastic deformation of a structure or a test piece after removal of the applied load. Also known as set. { 'pormo-nont 'set }

permanent-split capacitor motor [ELEC] A capacitor motor in which the starting capacitor and the auxiliary winding remain in the circuit for both starting and running. Abbreviated PSC motor. Also known as capacitor start-run motor. { 'pərmənənt 'split kə'pas-əd-ər ,mōd-ər }

permanent starch [MATER] An emulsion of polyvinyl acetate used for starching clothing and textiles; it is not removed by washing. { 'permanent 'starch }

permanent storage [COMPUT SCI] A means of storing data for rapid retrieval by a computer; does not permit changing the stored data. { 'permanent 'storij }

permanent teeth [ANAT] The second set of teeth of a mammal, following the milk teeth; in humans, the set of 32 teeth consists of 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 premolars, and 12 molars. { 'permanent 'teth }

permanent thermocline See main thermocline. { 'permanent 'therme,klin }

permanent water [HYD] A source of water that remains constant throughout the year. { 'permanent 'woder }

permanent wave [FL MECH] A wave (in a fluid) which moves with no change in streamline pattern, and which, therefore, is a stationary wave relative to a coordinate system moving with the wave. { 'permanant 'wāv }

permanganate [INORG CHEM] A purple salt of permanganic acid containing the MnO₄⁻ radical; used as an oxidizing agent and a disinfectant. { 'par'manga.nāt }

and a disinfectant. { 'por'man'go,nāt }
permanganic acid [INORG CHEM] HMnO4 An unstable
acid that exists only in dilute solutions; decomposes to manganese dioxide and oxygen. { 'por'man'gan'ik 'as od }

Permasyn motor [ELEC] A synchronous motor which has permanent magnets embedded in the squirrel-cage rotor to provide an equivalent direct-current field. { 'perma-sen 'moder'}

permatron [ELECTR] Thermionic gas-discharge diode in which the start of conduction is controlled by an external magnetic field. { 'pərmə,trän }

permeability [ELECTROMAG] A factor, characteristic of a material, that is proportional to the magnetic induction produced in a material divided by the magnetic field strength; it is a tensor when these quantities are not parallel. [FL MECH] 1. The ability of a membrane or other material to permit a substance to pass through it. 2. Quantitatively, the amount of substance which passes through the material under given conditions. [GEOL] The capacity of a porous rock, soil, or sediment for transmitting a fluid without damage to the structure of the medium. Also known as perviousness. [NAV ARCH] The percentage of a given space in a ship that can be occupied by water. { parmē-a bil-ad-ē}

permeability alloy [MET] An iron-nickel alloy having greater magnetic susceptibility than iron. { ,pər·mē·ə'bil·əd·ē 'al.òi }

permeability-block method [PETRO ENG] Calculation method for oil recovery from water-drive oil fields in which there are variable-permeability distributions. { perme-billed in the permeability distributions. }

permeability coefficient [FL MECH] The rate of water flow in gallons per day through a cross section of 1 square foot under a unit hydraulic gradient, at the prevailing temperature or at 60°F (16°C). Also known as coefficient of permeability; hydraulic conductivity; Meinzer unit. { pərmē-ə'bil-əd-ē ,kō·i,fish-ənt }

permeability number [ENG] A numbered value assigned to molding materials indicating the relative ease of passage of gases through them. { ,par·mē·aˈbil·ad·ē, nam·bar }

permeability profile [PETRO ENG] A graphical plot of porous reservoir permeability versus distance down the wellbore. { 'pprmē-a'bil-ad-ē 'prō,fīl }

permeability trap [GEOL] An oil trap formed by lateral variation within a reservoir bed which seals the contained hydrocarbons through a change of permeability. { permē-a'bil-adētrap}

permeability tuning [ELEC] Process of tuning a resonant circuit by varying the permeability of an inductor; it is usually accomplished by varying the amount of magnetic core material of the inductor by slug movement. { ,pərmē-ə'bil-əd-ē ,tūn-iŋ }

permeable bed [GEOL] A porous reservoir formation through which hydrocarbon fluids (oil or gas) or water (water-flood or interstitial) can flow. { 'pərmē-ə-bəl 'bed }

PMOV

Mech magn L = 1R = 1cond Divis sodium thiopental [PHARM] $C_{11}H_{17}N_2O_2SNa$ A yellowish-white powder, soluble in water and alcohol; used in medicine as a barbiturate. { 'sod-e-am, thi-a'pent-al }

sodium thiosulfate [INORG CHEM] Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O White, translucent crystals or powder with a melting point of 48°C; soluble in water and oil of turpentine; used as a fixing agent in photography, for extracting silver from ore, in medicine, and as a sequestrant in food. Also known as sodium hyposulfite; sodium subsulfite. { 'sod-e-əm ,thi-ə'səl,fat }

sodium trichioroacetate [ORG CHEM] CCI3COONa A toxic material, used in herbicides and pesticides. Abbreviated sodium TCA. { 'sod-ē-əm trī klor-o 'as-ə, tāt }

sodium 2,4,5-trichiorophenate [ORG CHEM] Cl₃ONa·1½H₂O Buff to light brown flakes, soluble in water, methanol, and acetone; used as a bactericide and fungicide. { 'sod-ē-əm 'tü 'for 'fiv trī kloro'fe,nāt }

sodium tripolyphosphate [INORG CHEM] Na₅P₃O₁₀ white powder with a melting point of 622°C; used for water softening and as a food additive and texturizer. Abbreviated STPP. { 'sod-ē-əm trī,päl-i'fä,sfāt }

sodium tungstate [INORG CHEM] Na, WO4.2H2O Watersoluble, colorless crystals; lose water at 100°C, melts at 692°C; used as a chemical intermediate analytical reagent, and for fireproofing. Also known as sodium wolframate. { 'sōd·ē· əm 'təŋ,stāt }

sodium tungstophosphate [INORG CHEM] Approximately 2Na₂O·P₂O₅·12WO₃·18H₂O A yellowish-white powder, soluble in water and alcohols; used to manufacture organic pigments, as an antistatic agent for textiles, in leather tanning, and as a water-resistant agent in plastic films, adhesives, and cements. Also known as sodium phosphotungstate. { 'sod'eəm ¦twelv ¦təŋ·stō'fä,sfāt }

sodium undecylenate [ORG CHEM] C11H19O2Na A white, water-soluble powder that decomposes above 200°C; used in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals as a bacteriostat and fungistat. { 'sod·ē·əm ,ən,de·sə'le,nāt }

sodium-vapor lamp [ELECTR] A discharge lamp containing sodium vapor, used chiefly for outdoor illumination. { 'sod' ē əm 'vā pər 'lamp)

sodium wolframate See sodium tungstate. { 'sod-e-am 'wulfrə,mit }

sodlum xanthate See sodium ethylxanthate. { 'sod-e-əm 'zan.thāt }

sodium xanthogenate See sodium ethylxanthate. { 'sod'e-

əm zan'thä·jə,nāt } sofar [NAV] A system of fixing a position at sea by exploding

a charge under water, measuring the time for the shock waves to travel through water to three widely separated shore stations, and calculating the position of the explosive by triangulation; the explosive can be dropped from a lifeboat by survivors of air or sea disasters. Derived from sound fixing and ranging. { 'so,fär }

soffione [GEOL] A jet of steam and other vapors issuing from the ground in a volcanic area. { ,sä·fē'ō·nē }

soffit [CIV ENG] The underside of a horizontal structural member, such as a beam or a slab. { 'saf-ət }

soffosian knob See frost mound. { sə'fō zhən 'näb }

soft automation [ENG] Automatic control, chiefly through the use of computer processing, with relatively little reliance on computer hardware. { 'soft jod-ə'mā-shən }

soft cataract [MED] A cataract, affecting the cortex of the lens of the eye, which is of soft consistency and has a milky appearance. { 'soft 'kad-a,rakt }

soft chancre See chancroid. { soft shan kar }

soft coal See bituminous coal. { 'söft 'köl }

soft copy [COMPUT SCI] Information that is displayed on a screen, given by voice, or stored in a form that cannot be read directly by a person, as on magnetic tape, disk, or microfilm. { 'soft 'käp·ē }

soft-copy terminal [COMPUT SCI] A computer terminal that presents its output through an electronic display, rather than

printing it on paper. { 'soft 'käprē 'tərmənəl } soft coral [INV 200] The common name for coelenterates composing the order Alcyonacea; the colony is supple and

leathery. { 'soft 'kārol }
soft crash [COMPUT SCI] A halt in computer operations in which the computer operator has enough warning time to take action to minimize the effects of the stoppage. { 'soft 'krash } [GRAPHICS] A dot on a screened halftone with an

excessive fringe having an area almost as large as the dot itself.

soft edit [COMPUT SCI] A checking and correction process that allows data in which problems have been identified to be

accepted by a computer system. { 'soft 'ed-it }
softening agent [MATER] 1. A substance that is added to another substance to increase softness; for example, stearic acid added to plastics, fat-liquoring agents to leather, and fatty alcohol to fabrics. 2. A chemical that softens hard water by removing or trapping calcium and magnesium ions. { 'sof-anin ,ā·jənt }

softening point [PHYS] For a substance which does not have a definite melting point, the temperature at which viscous flow changes to plastic flow. { 'sofranin, point }

softening range [PHYS] The temperature range in which material without a melting point goes from a rigid to a soft condition. { 'sof-ən-in rānj }

[COMPUT SCI] An error that occurs in automatic soft error operations but does not recur when the operation is attempted a second time. { 'soft 'error }

soft failure [COMPUT SCI] A failure that can be overcome without the assistance of a person with specialized knowledge to repair the device. { 'soft 'fal-yar }

soft ground [MIN ENG] 1. A mineral deposit which can be mined without drilling and shooting hard rock. 2. The rock about underground openings that does not stand well and requires heavy timbering. { 'soft 'graund } soft hall See snow pellets. { 'soft 'hal }

soft hammer [ENG] A hammer having a head made of a soft material, such as copper, lead, rawhide, or plastic; used to prevent damage to a finished surface. { 'soft 'ham or }

soft-iron ammeter [ENG] An ammeter in which current in a coil causes two pieces of magnetic material within the coil, one fixed and one attached to a pointer, to become similarly magnetized and to repel each other, moving the pointer; used for alternating-current measurement. { 'soft ',ī-ərn 'am,ēd-ər }

soft landing [AERO ENG] The act of landing on the surface of a planet or moon without damage to any portion of the vehicle or payload, except possibly the landing gear. { 'soft

soft limiting [ELECTR] Limiting in which there is still an appreciable increase in output for increases in input signal strength up into the range at which limiting action occurs. { 'soft 'lim-əd-in }

soft magnetic material [ELECTROMAG] A magnetic material which is relatively easily magnetized or demagnetized. { 'soft mag'ned·ik mə'tirē·əl }

soft missile base [CIV ENG] A missile-launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion. { 'soft 'mis-əl

soft palate [ANAT] The posterior part of the palate which consists of an aggregation of muscles, the tensor veli palatini, levator veli palatini, azygos uvulae, palatoglossus, and palatopharyngeus, and their covering mucous membrane. { 'soft

soft patch [COMPUT SCI] A temporary change in a computer program's machine language that is carried out while the program is in memory, and thus prevails only for the duration of a single run of the program. [ENG] A patch in a crack in a vessel such as a steam boiler consisting of a soft material inserted in the crack and covered by a metal plate bolted or riveted to the vessel. { 'soft 'pach }

soft phosphate [MATER] Powdery, impure tricalcium phosphate separated in fertilizer manufacture from rock and pebble phosphates. { 'soft 'fä,sfåt }

soft point [ORD] A bullet with a soft point, intended to spread upon striking a target with some resistance, such as the flesh of game; not permitted in combat operations. { 'soft 'point } soft radiation [PHYS] Radiation whose particles or photons have a low energy, and, as a result, do not penetrate any type of material readily. { 'soft ,rād·ē'ā·shən }

soft rime [HYD] A white, opaque coating of fine rime deposited chiefly on vertical surfaces, especially on points and edges of objects, generally in supercooled fog. { 'soft 'rim } soft rock [MIN ENG] Rock that can be removed by air-operated hammers, but cannot be handled economically by a pick. [PETR] 1. A broad designation for sedimentary rock. 2. A rock that is relatively nonresistant to erosion. { 'soft 'räk }

by adding 0.5 to 8 'sóft 'rəb∙ər } soft sector [COMI the locations of sec written on the stor means. { 'soft 'se soft-shell disease by a chitinous bact skeleton. { 'soft ; soft shower INUC penetrate 6 to 8 inc mainly of electrons soft solder [MET] tin. Also known a

soft soldering [M

'säd·ə·riŋ }

soft rot [PL PATH] of plant parts cause

soft rubber [MAT

soft tube {ELECTR about 0.000002 atn ter), the remaining penetrating rays th tube. 2. See gassy software [COMPUT particular kind of co associated with a co grams, and operating software compatib puters, with respect which a source pro will compile and exin the other. { 'sof software driver |c handle the interaction equipment, changir { 'sof, wer 'drīv ər } software engineerii cation of scientific a medium of sound en computer programs. tional specification, tion, and test metho ,en·jə'niriŋ }

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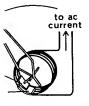
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